

The Simplex Self-Balancing Bowl

FOR several years our experts were experimenting with the Self-Balancing Bowl. Over two years ago this device was patented and it has been in constant use by leading dairymen in all parts of the world ever since.

THE SELF-BALANCING BOWL

is obtained by the use of

SELF CENTERING BEARINGS



As can be seen from the cut this consists of the upper or ball bearing, shown in sectional view; the center or steadying bearing, and the lower bearing. The bowl rests on the upper ball bearing instead of on a step at the lower end of the spindle. This bearing consists of two similar interchangeable and reversible hardened steel rings with a row of balls between which not only support the bowl, but which allow it a free lateral and unrestrained motion, thereby letting it come to a running center and spin on its own axis. The lower bearing merely centers the lower end of the spindle. It is a plain bronze bushing, submerged in oil. The center, or steadying bearing, has a bore considerably larger than the spindle and comes into play only while the bowl is being run up and down from speed. When the bowl is at speed, the spindle does not come into perceptible contact with the center bearing.

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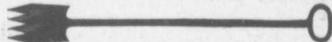
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Taxing Farm Property

The feeling that exists among many farmers that the present system of taxing farm property is unfair, and that it is not a wise one, was voiced recently by Mr. J. A. Rutherford, of Fowler's Corners, while chatting in the office of The Dairyman and Farming World. Mr. Rutherford is doing considerable work improving his farm. He pointed out that the more work of this kind he does the more his taxes will be increased, and stated that there were farmers in his section who had refused to paint their farm buildings because they knew that their taxes would be increased out of all proportion to the improvements made.

Mr. Rutherford feels that a system which increases the taxes of those men who have enough enterprise to improve their farm buildings and farm lands and yet does not affect men who allow their farms to go unimproved is neither fair nor in the best interests of the country. A good many readers of The Dairyman and Farming World feel the same way. Some of our readers are in favor of a straight land tax which would not take into consideration the buildings on the land. What do our readers think about this?

School Children Visit O. A. C.

There was a unique excursion to the College at Guelph on June 8th, when about 1,000 school children were on the grounds. They were from the rural districts surrounding Galt and the pupils of the Collegiate Institute and entrance pupils of Galt, Preston, and Hespeler. This is a departure from the regular excursions and a valuable one in that it gave the young people an idea of that institution and an incentive toward better education for farm life.

The excursion was run wholly in the interests of the children and from the deep interest they took in all the departments and in the questions they asked they certainly spent a valuable day. The regular excursion from this district goes on the 23rd, just when the examinations begin and consequently the pupils could not take advantage of it. The idea of taking the young people will perhaps do more good than taking the older folks so often. The excursion was under the direction of F. C. Hart, Agricultural teacher at the Galt Collegiate Institute, and proved a success in every way, so much so that it will likely become an annual affair.

American Holstein-Friesian Association

The subject of tuberculosis was the key note of president Hon. O. V. Kellogg's address before the annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association of America held recently at Syracuse, N. Y. He urged federal legislation to secure uniform laws and reliable veterinarians to administer the tuberculin test and he deprecated the present agitation in New York, tending towards indiscriminate slaughter of stock. On motion of Hon. T. B. McLennan of the Supreme Court bench of New York State, a resolution was adopted to take up the general question of treating cattle for tuberculosis and to try to bring about the passage of laws which will be uniform in the different states and free from the provisions which, with the tuberculin accompaniments, are considered by cattle breeders and farmers to be unfair.

The report of the superintendent of advanced registry showed 2,055 animals had been entered on records of butter fat. The largest record during 1907 was that of Colantha 4th's Johanna, which for seven days, reached 28.7 lbs. of butter fat and exceeded

all other records by cows of this or of other breeds and crowns this Holstein as the queen of all cows. Her year's test by Wisconsin State Experiment Station recently reported was 998.2 lbs. butter fat; also the greatest yield of any cow in the world to date.

Cow Testing Associations

Some recent results of monthly tests in associations organized by the staff of the dairy and cold storage commissioner, are: May 10, Victoria, B.C., 43 cows averaged 708 lbs. of milk, 4.2 test, 30.3 lb. fat. May 12, Milton, Ont., 97 cows averaged 548 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 10.9 lb. fat. May 15, Dixville, Que., 40 cows averaged 451 lbs. milk, 4.2 test, 10.2 lb. fat.

One of the best individual yields yet to hand through these "average yields," very much in the shade. A 7 year old cow in the association at Inverkip, Ont., that calved 25th March, gave in the 30 days of April no less than 1010 lbs. of milk, testing 3.3, or 63 lbs. of butter fat. If only one cow has to be housed, fed and milked, in place of three, there is an immense saving of labor and material. Look to the individual, not the average yield. The work of these cow testing associations is helping farmers to detect the poor cows; it is also proving useful in securing better treatment for good cows, so that more milk from fewer animals can be obtained. There are now over 70 associations in Canada.—C. F. Whitley, Ottawa.

Notes for Farmers for June

John Fleeter, Farm Superintendent,
Macdonald College.

1. Keep down all weeds in the fields, along ditches, and especially the roadside.
2. Do your statute labor this month and do a decent day's work. One day extra will do good.
3. Use the hand wheel hoe on the roots as soon as they appear.
4. If turnips or turnips have missed, re-sow with turnips.
5. Thin carrots, mangels and turnips before haying, and cultivate often.
6. Thin corn plants 8 to 8 inches apart in the rows, and cultivate often; close at first, farther away as the plants grow.
7. Spray the potatoes with Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, and cultivate often.
8. Prepare for the clover harvest—have horse fork, rope and track in perfect order.
9. Keep the mower knives sharp; also the sides and point of the guards.
10. As to clover: common red, cut it when well in bloom. Use the tedder freely before coiling.
11. Save part of the clover field for seed.
12. In drawing hay, have end pieces on your rack for convenience in loading.
13. Draining may be done this month in pasture fields that are to be in hoed crop next year.
14. Bees—Give plenty of room for surplus honey, and prevent swarming as far as possible. Have hives in readiness in case they swarm. Do not extract any honey this month; allow it to ripen.

In building a silo, there is one thing to be kept in view; build it high, but not too wide. Fifteen or sixteen feet is about as wide as you need it and it is better to build two of that diameter than one of double the size. There are two reasons for this. In the narrow silo the hay will pack tighter; and when you are feeding it there will be less surface exposed to the air.